

THE

# QUILL

A MAGAZINE FOR JOURNALISTS



October, 1956

**A TELEVISION NEWS SHOW IN THE MAKING**

Freshly developed film is screened by a news team at WGN-TV in Chicago. For the story of how TV news is written, see page 10.

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THE QUILL for October, 1956

# Bylines in This Issue

**R**ESULTS of a statewide survey of censorship in Wisconsin are described by assistant professor **Lucas G. Staudacher**, a member of the faculty of the College of Journalism at Marquette University, in "Public's Right to Know Is Denied at the Grass Roots, This Survey Shows" (page 9). Prof. Staudacher served as chairman of the Freedom of Information Committee of the Milwaukee Professional Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi at the time the study was made.

Now working for his doctorate at the University of Wisconsin, Prof. Staudacher received his Bachelor of Philosophy degree in journalism from Marquette University in 1939 and his Master's degree in 1947. He has been a copyreader and assistant to the picture editor of the *Milwaukee Journal* and is a former editor of the weekly *West Allis (Wis.) Guide*. During World War II he served for three and a half years in the public relations office in the Army Air Force. He has been a member of the faculty at Marquette University since 1948, where he teaches courses in copy editing, feature writing and the law of the press and radio.

Members of the Milwaukee Chapter's Freedom of Information Committee included Jack E. Krueger, news editor of *WTMJ* and *WTMJ-TV*; Lou Riepenhoff, publicity director of *WISN-TV*; Robert Riordan, reporter for the *Milwaukee Journal*, and Harvey Schwandner, city editor of the *Milwaukee Journal*.

**U**NDER the vigorous direction of **Joseph C. Jahn**, the Suffolk County *News* in Sayville, N. Y., has won a number of awards of the New York Press Association, including recognition for community service, for the best editorial page, best column and best feature story. Joe, who is a native of Sayville, joined the staff of the *Brooklyn Eagle* in 1933. After five years of metropolitan experience, he returned to his home town as a reporter for the *News*. He has served as its editor since 1948. In 1951 the Sayville Post of the American Legion named him as Sayville's "Man of the Year." Active in community life, he is a past director and founder of the Sayville Community Fund, and is vice president of the Community Ambulance Company. He was initiated several years ago as a professional member of Sigma Delta Chi by the Syracuse Chapter. Now 42, he is mar-

ried and has a son, Michael, 13. Last July he was one of a group of outstanding weekly editors invited to attend the National Conference of Weekly Newspaper Editors at Southern Illinois University, where his excellent editorial page attracted attention. The story of how the Suffolk County *News* gained international attention is related by him in the article, "Weekly Newspaper's Role in Community Helps Tell America's Story Abroad" (page 12).

**T**HE cover photo shows a news team from WGN-TV, Chicago, scanning an inquest film just processed in the station's laboratory. At the projector is film editor Ed Sullivan who will cut the air story. Others are (from the left) cameraman Len Bartholomew, assignment chief Fred Giese, and writer Steve Feintress.

For the story of the tricks and tribulations of television news writing, turn to page 10.

**E**DDIE DEERFIELD, whose enlightening article, "Writing News Film Stories for TV Is Simple—If You're a Magician" (page 10) seems to suggest that television news film writing should be taught in institutes of technology, was a newspaperman before going into television. He started as a copy boy on the old Chicago *Times* in mid-1942, and went off to the war in Europe a few months later.

He came back to the *Times* with the Distinguished Flying Cross, four Air Medals, the Purple Heart, and a front-page story on his B-17's crash into the North Sea. There followed assignments as a reporter, feature writer, and, for two years, night-club editor.

When Chicago night clubs in general and the *Times* in particular expired in 1948, he returned to Northwestern University where he completed work toward his journalism degree.

Eddie, who's now 33 and a captain in the Army Reserve, was called up for the Korean war as a psychological warfare specialist in 1951. He served as news operations officer and commander of a detachment assigned to the *Korean Broadcasting System*. Not the least of his duties was to gently restrain President Syngman Rhee from broadcasting emotional anti-United

Nations speeches on the 38th parallel issue.

Deerfield left Korea in 1952 for the relative quiet of WGN in Chicago, and has been writing, producing, and directing news programs there since that time.

**B**LAME for the unfair picture painted of the conduct of American soldiers overseas is placed in large part on the shortcomings of the Army's public relations officers by **Sp/3 Charles R. Mason Jr.**, in "Army Public Relations Is Blamed for Giving GIs a Black Eye in Germany" (page 11). Now serving in the public relations office of the Eighty-sixth Infantry Regiment in Europe, Mason is looking forward to a return to civilian life this fall.

He was graduated from the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University in 1953 and received his Master's degree the following year. His newspaper experience includes work as a reporter for the *Schenectady (N. Y.) Gazette* and the *Chicago City News Bureau*, and six months on the copy desk of the *Des Moines Register & Tribune*. In service he was editor of a regimental newspaper at Fort Riley, Kan., before being sent to Europe. His home is in Schenectady.

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# THE QUILL

A Magazine for ALL Journalists

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In Our 44th Year

## From Quill Readers

Editor, *The Quill*:

I was very saddened to learn of the passing of my good friend and colleague, Carl R. Kesler, who for so long distinguished *THE QUILL* as its editor. *THE QUILL* will never seem the same to me again without Carl Kesler. He was a career journalist in the best sense of that word, and he gave to *THE QUILL* a devotion and loyalty which can never be duplicated. In addition, he was a real friend.

On my many trips through Chicago, I often made it a point to call on Carl. We frequently had lunch or breakfast together. His capacity for friendship, for stimulating conversations about politics and journalism, and his kindly manner always endeared him to me.

I send this expression of sympathy not only to his brothers of Sigma Delta Chi but to Mrs. Kesler and his entire family.

United States Senator  
Richard L. Neuberger  
Washington, D.C.

Editor, *The Quill*:

Some of my best friends are in television, including a few on the news side of that frustrating infant of journalism. For a newspaper reporter there are times when the holding of these friendships calls for the patience of Job and the armour plate of a tank.

For those of us old enough to remember the still photographer's flash powder and the *Pathe* newsreel cameraman with his cap on backwards, there was a happier day. That was when a press conference consisted in an exchange of questions and answers that provided a story, told the readers what Senator Windbag thought, and tore asunder the senator's pretensions.

But a new day is here—the day of the ham. Jimmy Durante used to say, "Everybody wantsta git inta de ack." Today everybody is in the act.

The televised press conference resembles nothing more than the sights I used to see in Long Island City around the old Famous Players' Studio.

The most confounding collection of cameramen, extras, directors, actors, actor-admirers, actors' mothers, and a bunch of us kids on roller skates would jam the street outside the studio. There would be a great deal of shouting and milling around, then

someone would announce that the scene had been "shot."

Months after being involved in such a mess we used to watch the billings at the Steinway. When the picture played there, we would pay a dime to see it. We never stopped admiring the guy with the scissors and glue who made such wonderful sense out of what we had seen in the making.

Of course, those were what they called the "early days" of movies. My television friends have explained to

### Photo Credits

Cover: Jack Mulcahey of the Chicago Tribune.

Page 10: WGN-TV.

Page 11: McCullough.

Page 12: M. Adrian Ball of the Suffolk County (N. Y.) News.

me that we are still in the "early days" of television. It seems to me that television may be suffering from a prolonged infancy.

My beef has nothing to do with commercials, the hoary movies, the pleading, screaming, wheedling, or threatening pitchman of the electronic marvel. My beef is simply that most press conferences are reduced to something like that scene back on Long Island so long ago.

Anyone who has covered a four-alarm fire easily adjusts to masses of equipment, platoons of field marshals, and lots of glaring lights, but when a guy sticks a camera in your face, bathes you in light and says, "Make believe you're working," it's too much.

My friends in television tell me they are ironing out the kinks, silencing and reducing the bulk of their equipment and, now and then, sending a fellow along with the crew to ask a couple of questions. That's fine. But I haven't got clearance yet to wear a white shirt or to say, "What the hell do you mean, Senator?"

However, a man can take a lot just to hear the little wife say, "Saw you on television today." At least she knows you weren't at Riccardo's.

Dick Johnston  
New York Times

Chicago, Ill.






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# THE QUILL

A Magazine for Journalists  
Founded 1912

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No. 10

## It Does Happen Here

MUCH of the attention, and most of the furor, directed at the abridgement of the public's "right to know" about the conduct of government is centered on censorship at the national level. Despite the vigorous efforts of Sigma Delta Chi's Freedom of Information Committee, and of similar groups in other professional organizations, to warn of secrecy abuses at the grass roots, there has been a smug complacency on the part of both the press and the public concerning suppression of news at the local level. It usually is summed up in the glib assurance that "it can't happen here."

It does happen here, as the Wisconsin study made by the Milwaukee Professional Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, reported in this issue, reveals. The situation in Wisconsin is not unusual. In fact, it is a fair assumption to say that similar findings could be unearthed in every state in this country. Last spring it was my privilege to conduct an editorial policies workshop for small daily and weekly newspaper editors. At one of the sessions when I asked if any of the editors had local censorship problems, no one spoke up. A little probing, however, revealed that in nearly every community represented there were instances where news was withheld.

One editor discovered before the workshop closed several sessions later that the school board in his town was meeting secretly at the homes of the members. Another editor admitted difficulty in obtaining news from the local police department. A third editor told of dockets being suppressed by a justice of the peace. Some of the local censorship problems were long standing.

The disturbing fact is not that local censorship exists, but that so little is done about it. In Wisconsin only 139 of the state's 409 newspapers and radio and television stations answered the questionnaire. While a 34 per cent response is accepted as satisfactory for the purpose of the inquiry, it emphasizes a disturbing lack of concern on the part of the 66 per cent which ignored the questionnaire.

THE response is not surprising, but it should be disturbing to everyone concerned with responsibility for the public's "right to know." As the study underscores, this includes radio and television newsmen as well as newspaper editors.

Another significant finding of the study is that editors and reporters do not always have a clear conception of all the news to which the public is entitled. Replies to the

question: "What does freedom of information mean to you?" disclosed a variety of opinion. Some editors dodged the question entirely.

Obviously the first step in eliminating secrecy at the local level is a clear understanding of what news is included in the "right to know." Here is an opportunity for Sigma Delta Chi and other organizations to make a practical contribution. It should be possible to define the areas of news to which the press, and the public, are entitled to access. Some of the secrecy that exists results from a lack of understanding on the part of the public officials responsible for censorship.

It must be underscored that in many instances the blame for secrecy rests with the local media. Human nature being what is, local officials and local boards will continue to conduct public business behind closed doors as long as they are permitted to do so. Reporters and editors who permit such practices to continue without protest, are as guilty as those who insist upon secrecy. Better and more persistent reporting will correct many abuses.

FREEDOM of the press is an ideal guaranteed by the Constitution, but freedom of information, which is what we are concerned with here, is the practical result of freedom of the press, for which the only guarantee is alert, persistent and courageous reporting. The practical moral of this statement is that it is not enough to write an editorial or incorporate the violation in a freedom of information report.

The Milwaukee Chapter's survey should prove helpful in Wisconsin. It emphasizes the unpleasant fact that abuses do exist at the local level in that state. It should inspire measures to correct such abuses. Admittedly, not all abuses can be solved by the action of individual editors or newspapers. Some of the deep-seated abuses demand concerted action and Sigma Delta Chi is one of the organizations which can aid in providing group action.

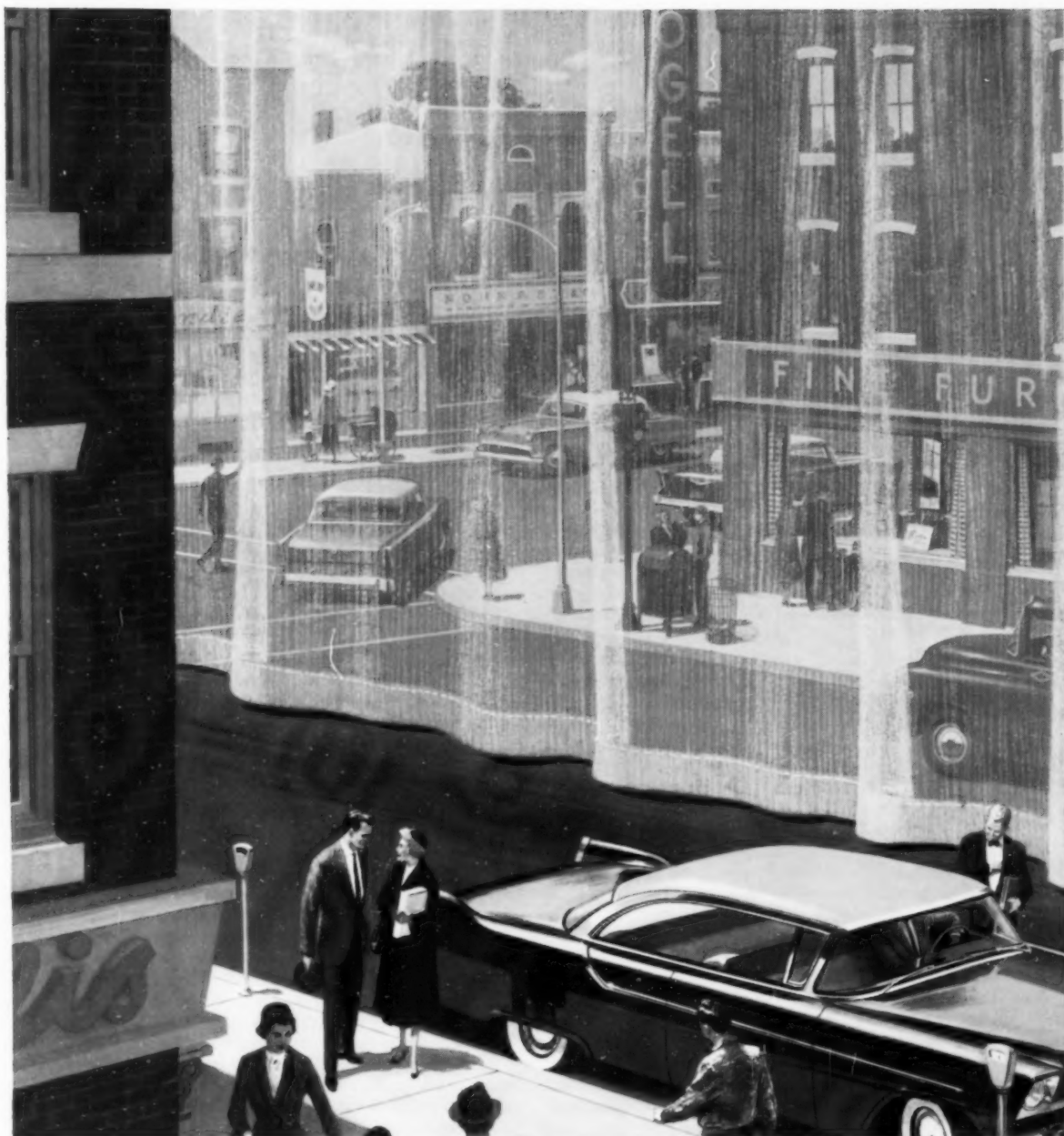
Results of the Wisconsin study suggests the need for similar surveys in other states. Out of such studies should come the hard facts which will eliminate the complacency that unfortunately still exists in too many newsrooms across this country.

Censorship at the grass roots breeds censorship at the state level and gives encouragement to those at the national level who would deny the public's "right to know." Elimination of local secrecy will not cure censorship in national affairs, but it is a vital part of the continuing fight for freedom of information.

CHARLES C. CLAYTON

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## How much does this "tax curtain" cost you?

A strange kind of tax favoritism separates a few million families and businesses from most Americans when it comes to paying taxes on electricity.

The people in this "privileged class" pay little or no taxes in their electric bills, while everybody else does (about 23 cents out of each dollar spent for electricity). Because the few don't pay their fair share of taxes, you and other taxpayers are taxed *more* every year to make up the difference — many millions of dollars more.

There's nothing different or special about the people in the "privileged class." They just happen to get electricity from government power plants, and government in the electric business pays little or no taxes. That puts these people on the other side of the "tax curtain."

This kind of tax favoritism is unfair — and unusual in America. That's why we believe it should be made widely known and given critical study. *America's Independent Electric Light and Power Companies\**.

\*Names on request from this magazine



## The Case for the DC-3 Replacement

**“WHAT** is meant when airplane executives talk wistfully of a successor to the DC-3?”

That question was posed by a newspaper reporter in a recent story about the Fairchild F-27 twin propjet transport, designed and developed specifically as the DC-3 successor, and then he answered it as follows:

“Generally, they are thinking of a short-haul money-maker. They are looking for a rugged, safe plane that will be able to get in and out of comparatively small airports and provide frequent, economical service on comparatively short routes.”

The reporter wrote a pretty accurate description of the Fairchild F-27 and its capabilities. His answer to his own question neatly summed up the case for the DC-3 replacement. But he could have summed it up in one word: *Necessity*.

No aircraft has been so necessary for so long as the modern counterpart of the rugged, trustworthy, versatile but—let's face it—outmoded DC-3. And for too many years the necessity for a new transport with many of the same fine qualities as the DC-3 but with greatly improved performance has carried with it the implication of imperative, compelling demand.



The urgency of the situation stems from the ever-tightening squeeze on DC-3 operators, particularly the local service (regional) carriers. Their DC-3 operating costs are rising steadily and they also must wrestle with the nettlesome problem of parts replacement. Their unenviable position is compounded by customer demand for more modern equipment with greater speed and comfort.

The same problems confront the trunk lines on their extensive local service route patterns and the large corporations using DC-3's and other dated multi-engine aircraft to shuttle executives around the country. There's nothing new about these problems; they just get older and older, along with the pre-jet age equipment that creates them.



But all problems are solved eventually and it is gratifying to be able to report that the problem of a replacement for the DC-3 is about to be resolved satisfactorily for just about everyone concerned. The solution? The Fairchild F-27.

Along about five years ago, while everybody was still talking about what a fine thing it would be to have a replacement for the venerable old twin, Fairchild and the Royal Netherlands Aircraft Factories Fokker decided to substitute action for words. They began design and development work on a new twin engine transport to be groomed as the heir to the DC-3.

That grooming process is about completed. The young heir, the 40-passenger Fairchild F-27, has emerged as a clean, fast, high-performance twin propjet aircraft—the first member of a new generation of jet-age transports. We believe it is destined to launch a bright, new era in the rapidly expanding field of dependable short-to-medium range air transportation.

It's the short-haul money-maker the reporter said “they” have been thinking about. Its money-making days will begin soon after the first delivery is made by Fairchild in October, 1957.

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# Public's Right to Know Is Denied at the Grass Roots, This Survey Shows

*Study of 409 Wisconsin newspapers, radio and television stations reveals that censorship exists for 24 media with some secrecy problems continuing over long periods.*

By LUCAS G. STAUDACHER

**A** BRIDGEMENT of the American citizen's "right to know" about the conduct of the Federal Government in recent years has come under fire by Sigma Delta Chi's Committee for the Advancement of Freedom of Information, as well as by committees representing other journalistic organizations. What is happening at the state and local levels is less well known even within the profession, despite the vigorous warnings of the sentinels of the censorship fight.

To learn more about the abridgement of the "right to know" at the grass roots, the Milwaukee Professional Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi sponsored a study of Wisconsin newspapers, radio and television stations in an effort to find out what censorship problems exist and what, if anything, is being done to solve them. The study, made by the chapter's Freedom of Information Committee, also sought to determine what "freedom of information" means to the state's editors, reporters and newscasters.

A simple questionnaire went to daily and weekly newspapers, radio and television stations—409 in all. Copies were sent twice to 289 weeklies with the weekly newsletter of the Wisconsin Press Association, through the cooperation of Carl A. Zielke, executive secretary. Other media were contacted both times by direct mail. The covering letter emphasized that the survey was confidential.

**T**HE mailings brought 139 replies; a 34 per cent response. Of the 289 weeklies in the state, 100 answered; fourteen of thirty-six dailies responded, and twenty-five of the eighty-four radio and television stations.

The first of three questions asked for information about current denial of access:

"If you or any of your staff members are now denied free access to

any government records or meetings, will you please note which records or meetings? Will you also tell what has been done to gain access? (For example, on a personal basis; or on a legal basis, have you obtained opinion on whether records or meetings should be open; or on a public basis, have you printed news or editorials on your problem?) Please refer clearly to records or meetings."

**T**HE study revealed that secrecy problems exist now for 24 media, with eleven mentioning records and thirteen, meetings as the prime source of trouble. Among records, police and sheriff's departments led with seven mentions. Single mentions on closed records were made regarding a county selective service board, a community hospital, a justice of the peace, and a county judge. Closed meetings were being held by city councils (four mentions), school boards (three), county board committees, police and fire commissions, and village councils (two mentions apiece).

Action on these current problems was reported as follows: Nothing being done (five mentions); access personally requested, but not yet granted (three mentions), and two mentions for each of the following: satisfied with report after meeting; content to talk about what official thinks is newsworthy; editorials on freedom of information in general; editorials on the specific problem in the community. Single mentions of these actions were made: attorney-general's opinion closed a record; state department of education evasive on permitting records to be published; problem reported to district attorney; district attorney's favorable opinion nullified in effect by official "slow" in preparing records; cooperation "helpful" among radio, TV stations and newspapers in an area; information secured from others in department; satisfaction that committee decisions



A journalism professor at Marquette University, Lucas Staudacher helped conduct the survey he discusses here.

are brought out in board meetings; election as board member, but meetings not yet opened; news stories on the problem; staff gaining the confidence of news sources, and a personal lecture on the public's right to know and newspaper's obligation to inform.

The second question asked for information about past problems and their solution:

"If in the past you have been denied free access to government records or meetings but you now have access, please describe what was closed to you and how the problem was solved."

Only six of these past problems concerned records: police (mentioned twice), municipal hospital boards, sheriffs, county, and "government records." The other 24 problems involved meetings of city councils in eight cases; school boards, seven cases; city committee meetings, three; county boards, two, and village president, mayor, and police and fire commission, one case apiece.

**T**HESE solutions were used: editorials in eleven cases; news stories, threat of legal action, and personal persuasion, four cases apiece; new officials elected, in three cases; reporter gained trust of sources, in two cases, and in single cases, a sheriff was removed by the governor, a city attorney ruled access was legal, and the story was obtained from a commission member.

Publicity—news stories and editorials—was mentioned as helpful in actually correcting a secrecy problem

(Turn to page 14)

# Writing News Film Stories for TV Is Simple—If You're a Magician

In order to tell who's who and what's what at the very moment the action shows on the screen, each word must be counted and timed.

By EDDIE DEERFIELD

**S**HOW me a television news film writer, and I'll show you a Houdini in the realm of journalism. He's imprisoned in a maze of 5/16ths-inch celluloid cages called frames, and chained to the malevolent formula: 12 inches of film = 1.67 seconds = 4½ words. The number of words may drop to 3½ for funeral copy or rise to 5½ for air men with machine-gun delivery, but the shackles are of the same steel.

The news film writer must smash through these barriers to organize his people, places, and things into effective script. He can't fall back on his pyramid or a logical arrangement of who-what-where-when-why-how. Inevitably, when his news sense cries for "what," he'll run smack-dab into scenes with faces demanding "who."

Many television news writers can recall the halcyon days when they wandered with little restraint in the wide open spaces of newspapers or magazines. Granted, there were certain guideposts for story material, but they were set in green pastures. The mission was to tell the story well, as briefly as merited, in a pattern restricted primarily by the writer's own ingenuity.

Then, along came television news, and the glorious challenge of writing in a strait jacket.

**A**S a rule, film is edited first and the story written to fit. It's the procedure in New York where news services provide film to stations throughout the country, in Chicago, with millions of viewers, and in smaller communities, with audiences of thousands.

The writer has an arsenal of words; the film editor is limited to whatever weapons the cameraman has placed at his disposal. The finished product, filmwise, should be a series of scenes that hang together with a minimum of jump cuts and a maximum of the better footage.

But the writer, no matter how superb his vocabulary, no matter how good the intentions of the cameraman and film editor, can expend just so

many words over so many feet of film, and he should tell who's who and what's what at the very time the action is on screen.

In the nine-year life of WGN-TV's "Chicagoland Newsreel," some 18,000 local stories have been written from 1,850,000 feet of film processed in the station's Houston tanks. Individual stories have ranged from fifteen seconds (nine feet) to seven minutes and fifteen seconds (261 feet).

Several hours before air time at WGN-TV, the newsmen responsible for the show blocks it into segments. A certain amount of time is set aside for the open, close, interior commercials, and any format devices such as headlines, business review, or kicker. The balance belongs to news, divided between film and live copy.

Let's say nine minutes remain of a 14½-minute program, with three minutes allotted to live material and six minutes to film. Six minutes converts to 216 feet.

A cutting length is determined for each story on the film assignment editor's schedule to fill out the amount of film needed. These lengths are flexible among themselves, and any story can be dropped to make room for a late break.

If possible, the cameraman, film editor, and writer sit down together to screen the film. Suggestions are made and incorporated into the cutting. In most cases, however, lack of time throws the uncut film squarely into the lap of the film editor.

Standard operating equipment for the television news writer is a film viewer and counter. He cranks the edited film through the viewer and counter, and makes a penciled listing of scenes and the length of each.

In doing the story, the writer forms the habit of thinking of scenes as numbers of words.

Each film poses its own problems. Should there be a live open and/or

(Turn to page 16)



Eddie Deerfield (right), author of this article, interviews John Cullerton, Chicago Sanitary District official, in preparing a film feature for WGN-TV. Deerfield writes, directs, and produces news shows for the Chicago station.





Charles Mason Jr. serves on the public information staff of the 86th Infantry Regiment stationed in Europe.

**A** FIRED up West German press has come out swinging as a result of a series of incidents involving a few black sheep GIs who are part of Uncle Sam's 150,000 man "guest Army" in Germany.

German newspapers that have accepted occasional GI lapses of the past 11 years with restraint have dropped the kid-glove treatment in response to urging by state governments in areas where the incidents have taken place.

In a major reversal of form the newspapers have snowballed a relatively few serious cases into a crime wave which has caused world-wide comment. After learning of the alleged rape of a German girl by seven GIs in Bamberg, a bomb-throwing incident in a crowded cafe in the Munich area, and several fatal assaults, legislators have demanded action.

Using such statements as fuel for the fire news media have given sensational play to any incident involving U. S. soldiers. In an attempt to stem the tide, U. S. European Commander General Henry I. Hodes initiated a midnight curfew and promised to weed out "misfits and lawbreakers" from U. S. units despite his information branch's steady denial that the so-called incidents are on the increase.

**N**O one denies the seriousness of the brutal attacks or the necessity for punishing offenders and preventing any further indecencies. But the smoke generated by the situation has obscured a basic problem which may be equally as responsible for the present situation as the presence of a few bad apples in the ranks.

# Army Public Relations Is Blamed for Giving GIs A Black Eye in Germany

*Lack of communication between public relations offices and German newspapers results in distorted picture of conduct of American soldiers.*

By CHARLES R. MASON JR.

The problem which aggravates the situation is a serious lack of communication between Army public information offices and German news media. While there have been several instances of slipshod reporting, omission of pertinent facts or serious slanting of the news in German newspapers, they are, for the most part, reliable and willing to go half way toward cooperating with the Army.

**B**UT Army public information officials have long been known for reluctance to come up with information that is "not in the best interest of the service." While a sizable number of skilled newsmen are employed by the Army to turn out releases aimed at enhancing military prestige, answers to queries on serious incidents are often so delayed by red tape and regulations as to be useless for news media ever threatened with a deadline.

Too often Army regulations specify that vital facts or release of information to local media must be approved or released by higher headquarters.

In practice some unit commanders at the grass roots level have justified the Army's insistence that uncomplimentary facts be cleared and released at only certain authorized higher levels. There have been commanders unskilled in communication who have contacted editors, both in Europe and in the States, and told them flatly not to print some legitimate piece of news which might not reflect favorably on the Army.

Fortunately not all Army officials have this same attitude. Some have exceedingly keen insights into the problem of public relations with German newsmen. Typical of this type of man is a colonel in an area only a few miles away from one of the recent brutal incidents. The day German newspapers rolled out their blackest type to report this newest incident,

German newsmen in his town requested and were granted an immediate press conference.

Throwing the conference open to any and all questions he gave the newsmen factual answers to the best of his ability and outlined the policy that would apply to the prevention and punishment of incidents in his area. There was no hedging or red tape to cut through.

The next day's editions in that town were in stark contrast to those found in most other areas. While local editors did not forgive the perpetrators of the brutal incidents they expressed confidence in the local commander's judgment in dealing with similar cases that might occur in their town.

Perhaps the most obvious flaw in the Army public information program which was exposed by the recent incidents is the apparent lack of coordination between top Army policy makers and their public information spokesmen.

**I**N one breath the Army denied that there was any increase in serious incidents but apparently to stamp out the incidents General Hodes ordered the midnight curfew. It would seem that his action was an admission, at least in his opinion, of an increasing tide of incidents that his information staff steadfastly denied. German newspapers were quick to point out this apparent inconsistency and any good his proclamation might have done was wiped out.

Following on the heels of this inconsistency was the second apology for GI misbehavior in three weeks by U. S. Ambassador James B. Conant to West German Foreign Minister Dr. Heinrich von Brentano.

Only touring Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker seemed to see clearly through the smoke raised by

(Turn to page 17)

# Weekly Newspaper's Role in Community Helps Tell America's Story Abroad

*Television program prepared by United States Information Agency impresses British viewers and results in interesting reactions in the Long Island home of the Suffolk County News.*

By JOSEPH C. JAHN

ONE of the objectives of the United States Information Agency is to tell peoples overseas the truth about America and the American way of life. In its series "Report From America," the agency turned last spring to the weekly newspaper as a common denominator for illustrating community life. For this documentary television film, the agency selected the Suffolk County News, published in Sayville, a community of 7,000 on Long Island.

Entitled "Small Town Newspaper," the half-hour movie was designed to show people in small towns abroad how the residents of a typical American small town join with their local weekly newspaper to carry out such community service projects as the rebuilding of a burned-out church, a fight against water pollution, a campaign for free ambulance service, and a knock-down, drag-out battle for better public schools.

Narrated by Joseph C. Harsh, Washington correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor*, the movie was made last January over a period of two weeks by a crew from the *National Broadcasting Company*. It was a trying and thrilling experience for not only the newspaper's staff, but also for the entire village, many of whose residents got into the act.

On March 14 the film was shown over the television network of the *British Broadcasting Company*, late in the evening. Since that night a number of things have happened.

Thousands of letters poured into the BBC offices in London, giving the film the highest rating of any documentary film shown in Great Britain up to that time. Nearly 1,500 letters crossed the Atlantic to Sayville. They were almost universal in expressing this sentiment:

The average Britisher was amazed to learn that there are small towns

in the United States with problems and people almost the same as those in the smaller communities on their side of the ocean. The movie gave them a refreshing new slant on American life; a far cry from the distorted version provided for so many years by Hollywood.

They were sympathetic with the plight of St. John's Lutheran Church in Sayville which was destroyed by fire several months before the movie was made. Some offered financial help. One Britisher, an executive of a woolen firm, mailed a top-price all-weather topcoat to the paper with the suggestion that it be sold at auction and the proceeds go to the church's building fund. It was "Bundles to Britain" in reverse.

PEN pals were made through an exchange of letters published for five consecutive weeks by the Suffolk County News, which then mailed free copies to every letter writer from England.

And the newspaper obtained the services of a new columnist—Joy Thomsett, an Oxford housewife, who compares family life in England with that in America in a weekly offering on the editorial page.

The Suffolk County News was chosen as the subject for the movie because, like so many hundreds of weeklies throughout America, it has led the way in a number of worthwhile community service projects in recent years. In that respect the newspaper is regarded as a typical small town publication, better perhaps than many and outdone by some. But Sayville was the type of community Don Cash, the director, was looking for. It is not too large nor too small. It is an average suburban village.

The Sayville story made the press service wires. The *Christian Science Monitor* wrote two features. The *New York Times* and the *Herald-Tribune* gave it a big play. The *Herald-Tribune* devoted an editorial to the Suffolk County News.

(Turn to page 17)



On Fridays, when the Suffolk County (N. Y.) News is going to press, everyone helps out in the shop. The paper recently was the subject of a USIA movie.



## Competition In Transportation Has Been Good For You!

**N**OWHERE else in the world does the businessman, the farmer, the consumer enjoy the kinds and quality of transportation service available here in the United States.

Under the spur of competition, the trucking industry makes remarkable improvements in terminal operations through efficient mechanization — railroads strive to cut running time — airlines tailor air-freight to shipper requirements — the whole field of transport service researches, adapts, changes and improves.

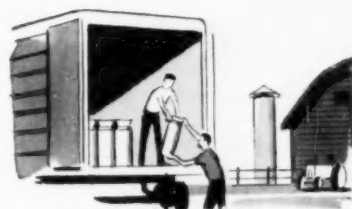
This is *service* competition which benefits everyone concerned — which has given American agriculture and industry the finest transportation in the world.

Now, some would like to throw the emphasis on virtually unrestricted *rate* competition. We tried unrestricted rate competition once before — and it nearly wrecked our developing country. Now we have vigorous price competition, to be sure, but with built-in safeguards to protect shippers, carriers, and public alike.

Does service competition result in lower costs to the public? The answer is that all transportation today receives less of the national sales dollar than it did in 1929, although performing far more service for every dollar received.



... the businessman



... the farmer



... the consumer



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## Public's Right to Know Denied at Grass Roots

(Continued from page 9)

on fifteen of the returns. Only five returns mentioned publicity in attempting to solve an existing problem. In six cases of solved problems, the personal approach was used—a request to open record or meeting, or confidence won by reporter. The personal approach was being used to try to solve five currently existing problems.

In only one case was the solution short of full access: the publication was content to get the story from a group member after the meeting. With regard to existing problems, thirteen returns indicated that less than full access was granted or was being sought. In five of these cases nothing was being done; five other publications were content with a report after a meeting, or with what the official thought was news, or with committee decisions as brought out in full board meetings. In two cases, "other officials" are being used as sources.

The third question asked was:

"What does freedom of information mean to you?"

Opinions on five aspects of this question were asked for. The first two referred to government records and meetings.

**E**XACTLY eighty-eight of 139 returns indicated that freedom of information meant access to all government records and meetings without qualification. Eight returns were blank. The remaining forty-three mentioned partial access. Those who felt that access should be had to not all but some records were asked to list them. The same was asked for meetings.

Twenty-three felt access was proper to all records except those involving national security or safety; fifteen said the same for meetings. Single returns excluded the following records from access: Health personnel records, income tax records, "some" court actions, records "barred by law." Three said that there should be access to "some" records. Thirteen maintained that records should be handled by "responsible newsmen" using discretion or judgment.

Regarding the rest of the returns which qualified access to meetings, one or two mentions were made of these exceptions to access: meetings involving discussion of personnel; formulary or top policy meetings;

committee meetings, because these involve no final actions; confidential or off the record meetings. One journalist would bar photographers and cameramen from meetings.

The third detail of this question referred to all functions of government officials not covered by records or meetings, for example, opinions or policy statements—should these be open to use? "Yes," was the unqualified opinion expressed on 85 returns. There were 26 "blank" returns on this part of question 3. Of the remaining 28, 10 said flatly "no." Five specified "only if the function is official." Five excluded functions involving national security or safety. Eight said that the journalist must use discretion or judgment.

In the fourth detail under question three: "Should access be had to public meetings of civic or other non-governmental groups?" 27 returns were blank, and 79 gave an unqualified "yes," access should be had to all. Qualifications appeared on the remaining thirty-two returns. Eight said "no." One excluded "public" meetings involving national security or safety. Three said that the groups themselves had the right to invite coverage. Twenty favored access if public welfare, interest, or monies were involved. These twenty might well be added to the seventy-nine which said yes for ninety-nine of 139 favoring coverage to benefit the readers.

For the fifth and final detail under question three: "Should freedom of information include access to any other records, meetings, etc.?" 101 of 139 returns were blank. Seventeen said access to all; two said access to none. One said the decision for coverage remained with the group. Another one excluded meetings or records involving national security or safety. The remaining sixteen favored access if public interest, welfare or monies were involved. Here again, the sixteen might well be added to the seventeen specifying all for a total of thirty-three favoring normal news media coverage.

**A**NSWERS in this survey covered 113 Wisconsin communities of all sizes. Some trouble currently existed in twenty-four of them. In a survey published by the *Milwaukee Journal* in 1951, some secrecy was found in thirty-eight of sixty-four communities checked. Of thirty-two communities

identified by name in the *Journal* survey, eighteen were also covered in the Sigma Delta Chi survey. Two of these were described as unhampered by secrecy in both surveys. Ten communities had problems in 1951 which were noted as solved in the 1955-56 Sigma Delta Chi survey. The remaining six communities still had secrecy problems, though the Sigma Delta Chi survey noted some improvement in all. The Sigma Delta Chi survey noted an additional eighteen communities in which secrecy problems existed at survey time.

Several conclusions can be drawn from this comparison of the two surveys. Definite improvement took place between 1951 and 1955-56, with ten communities solving their problems, and six others showing some improvement. The Sigma Delta Chi results, however, indicated trouble in eighteen communities not identified in the *Journal* survey. The changing situation would suggest an unending series of periodic surveys, just to remain acquainted with the current situation.

Yet even one survey is difficult to make. Though the Sigma Delta Chi survey was set up on a confidential, anonymous basis, with merely three questions, and a stamped addressed envelope accompanying each questionnaire, only about one out of three media answered.

What about the other two of three communications media? Was it disinterest or lack of problems that discouraged answering?

With regard to the 139 questionnaires that were returned, why was it that 131 contained opinions on the meaning of freedom of information, whereas only 111 and sixty-eight, respectively, wrote about present and past secrecy problems?

**M**ANY local problems of secrecy seem best handled by the communications media themselves, often on an individual basis. The personal element cannot be eliminated, even with the opening by law of all federal and state government records and meetings. The prudent newsmen who gains the confidence of his sources by competent, professional handling of news has no problem to offer in a survey.

In these times of mixed situations, local surveys can provide data for possible concerted action if problems are spreading. Publication of survey results, even in impersonal, statistical fashion, can perhaps inspire those who are doing nothing or who are satisfied with a compromise to act and gain a full solution of problems.

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*The after-shave lotion he rubs on his chin . . . her cosmetics so kind to feminine hands . . . the alcohols for bracing rub-downs or antiseptic needs . . . many depend on a chemical ingredient from oil first developed by Esso Research. So many things that help us live better today are the result of **ESSO RESEARCH**—working wonders with oil!*



## Writing News Film Stories For TV Is Tricky Job

(Continued from page 10)

live tag (air man on camera)? Is there a sound track on the film? What kind of music, if any, should be used behind the narration? Can live cards (stills on camera) or Balops (slides) be used effectively to bolster the film story? Is there enough film to warrant use of a double-chain (electronic switching from sound film to supporting silent film, with the original sound carried over it)?

Is there any morgued film to strengthen the story? Can special tape recordings be used? Can a live interview be set up? Will consecutive negative and positive films provoke a polarity problem?

Inquests are among the more difficult of the routine assignments because they present a caravan of persons and diagram scenes which must be identified.

Fires are generally the easiest to handle because the scenes allow a free-flowing account. There may be several hard-and-fast identifications, but they are breathers compared to the succession of ball-and-chain scenes in most stories.

**N**O effort was made in the following examples to choose a complicated inquest or a simple fire. They're all-film accounts, without embellishments, and fall in middle ground.

Scene slugs are pinpointed in the copy where the action appears on the screen:

"(COUNTY MORGUE SIGN) Was an ex-Capone financial wizard (PAN INQUEST CROWD) shot down by paid professional killers, or was he the victim of amateurish robbers? An inquest opened today (GREENBERG STILL PIX COPY) into the slaying of beer-company executive Alex Greenberg on a Chicago street. (O'MALLEY TESTIFIES) Detective Chief John O'Malley testified that police had little evidence, but were going on the theory that the crime syndicate might have some ideas about the murder.

"The key witness (WIDOW SWORN) was Greenberg's widow, Pearl. (WIDOW AND CORONER) She told Coroner Walter McCarron that they had stopped yesterday for (CAFE SIGN) dinner in the Hickory Pit (INTERIOR OF CAFE) restaurant, 2724 South Union. She said they left the cafe (PAN STREET TO CAR) and walked to their car parked

around the corner on 28th street. Then, said Missus Greenberg, two men (CLOSE-UP OF WIDOW) approached her husband, said a few words to him, and opened fire. The widow testified that Greenberg (LONG SHOT INQUEST CROWD) had no enemies, and she believed the men were robbers. (TWO MEN STAND) Reputed underworld leaders Tony Accardo and Jake Guzik were called as witnesses but declined to comment. (FOUR MEN ON BENCH) Police Lieutenant James McMahon—to the left of Chief O'Malley—said later, 'If it was a gangland killing, it was a mighty poor job.' (CLOSE-UP OF WIDOW) For Missus Greenberg, however, it was much too good a job. The inquest was continued to Tuesday."

**C**ONTRAST this with the practically unfettered fire story:

"(BUILDING BURNS) Fire swept the two-floor plant of the All-American Plastics Company at 2344 Harrison street this afternoon (WATER TO FIRE) following an explosion that rocked the neighborhood. (FLAMES AND SMOKE) Flames licked out of windows and roared through the roof to a height of forty feet. At first, (WOMAN CRIES) Missus Beatrice Thomas—wife of the firm's owner—broke down, believing her husband was trapped in the burning building. There was a tearful (TWO EMBRACE) reunion minutes later as Missus Thomas sighted her husband talking to firemen.

"Apparently, (FISH STORE FRONT) the most unconcerned person around was a fish dealer next door to the fire. (MAN IN DOORWAY) He lounged in his entrance while flames roared and smoke billowed (CROWD WATCHES) around him. Deputy Fire Marshal James Lahay said the blaze was touched off accidentally (BUILDING BURNS) by a welder handling an acetylene torch. He estimated damage at ten-thousand dollars."

In television news, as in all news media, the almighty deadline hangs like the sword of Damocles over the writer's bowed neck. The show must be ready by air time, or the station fills with a travelogue made in 1906, viewers send in stormy letters, and news writers go bury their heads.

When film is still coming out of the

processing "soup" after a program is under way, and only split-second timing will get it on the air, the writer is forced to live dangerously and pound out copy general enough to make some sense over the film.

**I**F time is abundant, the writer can go to the opposite extreme. When a verdict in a criminal trial is expected at the last minute or when a leading citizen is dying, the writer may do three scripts to match film. The trial stories will have the defendant guilty, innocent, and still no verdict. The citizen will be dead, showing improvement, or still dying.

At Chicago's WGN-TV, news film writers can step into any phase in a pinch, but are concerned chiefly with writing, going out on filmed interviews, and maintaining a film filing system so stories can be pulled if no current film can be made. Until recently, news film writers had the added all-important responsibility of directing on-the-air programs from the control room.

The constant fear of a television newsman is that an identification or description will come up during a program over the wrong portion of film with embarrassing or even libelous results. It's debatable whether good intentions in the original script would protect the station in a suit once serious damage was done.

One newsman at WGN-TV is haunted by his own particular ghost. He can recall a story in the early days of his apprenticeship when he described a movie starlet arriving in Chicago carrying two pieces of luggage. The narration came up one scene late, and when the air man was saying, "She stepped off the train dragging two bags," the screen was showing an extreme close-up of a very busy young lady.

**A** WRITER can feel the sting of defeat even after all his maneuvering to make the copy justify the film. Eleanor Roosevelt once appeared on screen when the air man was discussing a new addition to Brookfield Zoo. It seems the projectionist rolled the wrong film, and the director put it on the air.

When a story is "right," when all the names, places, and things fall exactly into place over the film, when the newscast is technically sound, then the writer glows like a military commander who has planned a great battle and successfully carried off his strategy.

Look close the next time you watch a television news show. You'll see 4½ drops of blood, sweat, and tears on every foot of film.



## PR Failings Hurt Army

(Continued from page 11)

the largely manufactured crime wave to compliment the majority of U. S. troops in Germany as "gentlemen" and point out that, "The sensationalism in the papers does not represent the conduct of American soldiers."

Clearly the problem has been magnified by the Army public information program's lack of foresight. A flexible, well planned, preventative program built around close cooperation with German news media as well as internal Army coordination on policies can weather almost any storm better than the defensive program which is presently in operation.

It would be oversimplifying to say that the whole conflict could be settled by streamlining Army PR work. There are other important aspects such as lack of suitable recreation facilities, the first fling away from home for many of the troops and potent Bavarian beer that should be considered.

But under such a flexible public information program the recent incidents could easily prove to be "only a short episode" in the history of good German-American relations, as Ambassador Conant called them.

## Movie Cites Small Paper

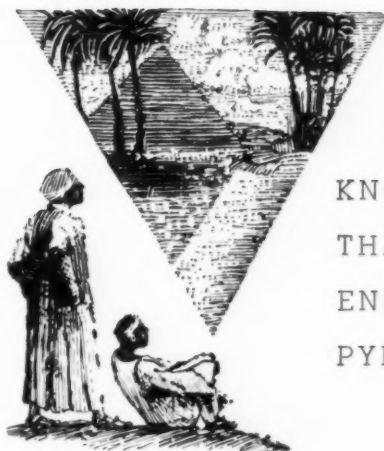
(Continued from page 12)

folk County News, viewing its leap to fame as a pat on the back to weekly newspapers everywhere.

The Misses Marion L. and Catherine E. Hoag, who own the paper and work as staff members, were overwhelmed, but were made of stern enough stuff to survive the ordeal. The editor, a refugee from the Brooklyn Eagle in the mid-thirties (B.C. . . . before Communism), is satisfied that his role in the film did not set back the movie industry too far.

If there is one thing on which the people of Sayville agree with the newspaper (and they often disagree), it has to do with the warm feeling the movie has engendered between thousands of Americans and Britishers. It has given each one the satisfied feeling that he has taken part in something worthwhile, and that a little understanding has been implanted in many minds.

THE QUILL for October, 1956



KNOWLEDGE  
THAT HAS  
ENDURED WITH THE  
PYRAMIDS

## A SECRET METHOD FOR THE MASTERY OF LIFE

**W**HENCE came the knowledge that built the Pyramids and the mighty Temples of the Pharaohs? Civilization began in the Nile Valley centuries ago. Where did its first builders acquire their astounding wisdom that started man on his upward climb? Beginning with naught they overcame nature's forces and gave the world its first sciences and arts. Did their knowledge come from a race now submerged beneath the sea, or were they touched with Infinite inspiration? From what concealed source came the wisdom that produced such characters as Amenhotep IV, Leonardo da Vinci, Isaac Newton, and a host of others?

Today it is known that they discovered and learned to interpret certain *Secret Methods* for the development of their inner power of mind. They learned to command the inner forces within their own beings, and to master life. This secret art of living has been preserved and handed down throughout the ages. Today it is extended to those who dare to use its profound principles to meet and solve the problem of life in these complex times.

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Has life brought you that personal satisfaction, the sense of achievement and happiness that you desire? If not, it is your duty to yourself to learn about this rational method of applying natural laws for the mastery of life. To the thoughtful person it is obvious that everyone cannot be entrusted with an intimate knowledge of the mysteries of life, for everyone is not capable of properly using it. But if you are one of those possessed of a true desire to forge ahead and wish to make use of the subtle influences of life, the Rosicrucians (not a religious organization) will send you a Sealed Book of explanation without obligation. This Sealed Book tells how you, in the privacy of your own home, without interference with your personal affairs or manner of living, may receive these secret teachings. Not weird or strange practices, but a rational application of the basic laws of life. Use the coupon, and obtain your complimentary copy.

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**HEAP BIG  
POW WOW**

**SIGMA DELTA CHI  
NATIONAL CONVENTION  
LOUISVILLE  
NOVEMBER 28-DECEMBER 1**

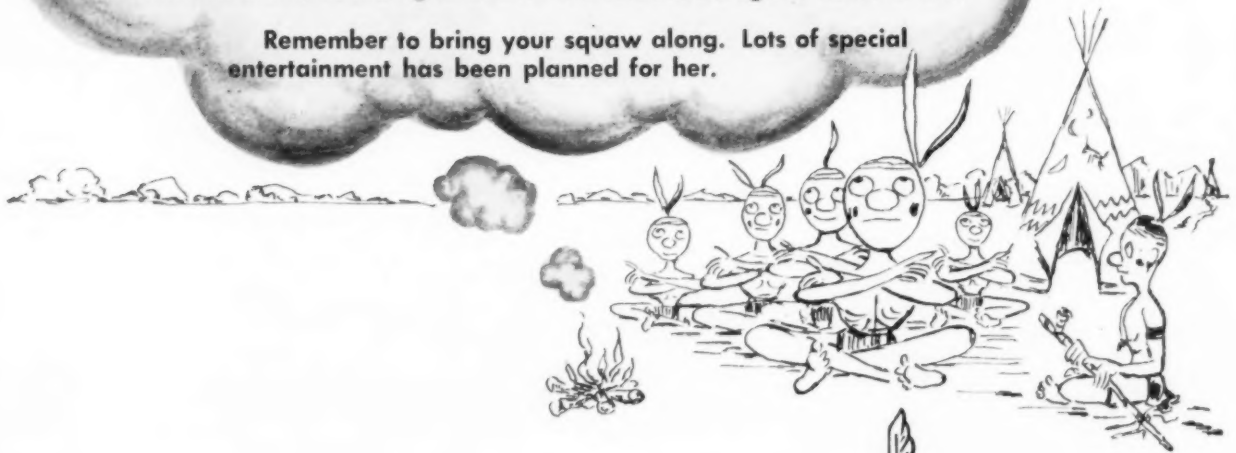
Chiefs and braves from journalistic tribes all over the country will make camp in Louisville on "the dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky next month. Once settled in their wigwams, they will make big talk, smoke peace pipe and do mighty war dance. So gather up your wampum and squaws and plan to join your Sigma Delta Chi brothers for this all-important pow-wow.

By November 28 you'll still be rehashing the election and asking yourself, "Was the coverage good? Were the people fully informed?"

These and other election questions will come up for discussion in a "no-holds-barred" forum for the working press.

This is just one of the timely topics to be highlighted during the four-day meeting. There'll be plenty of interesting speakers and lots of entertainment, including a tour of the famous Bluegrass horse farms.

Remember to bring your squaw along. Lots of special entertainment has been planned for her.



SEE YOU IN LOUISVILLE...



★ Nov. 28

# Sigma Delta Chi NEWS

No. 49

October 1956

## Grove Patterson Dies in Toledo

Grove Patterson, editor-in-chief of the Toledo Blade, twice national honorary president of Sigma Delta Chi, died August 7. He was 74 years old.

Mr. Patterson was admitted to the Toledo hospital July 26 with a heart condition he had developed while vacationing in California last winter.

Mr. Patterson had an international reputation as a newspaperman. Known throughout the United States and abroad

as a topflight newspaper executive, he was the author of a column, "The Way of the World" which held its wide audience down through the years because of its friendly, direct style and a philosophy that was at once homey and penetrating.

It was estimated that Mr. Patterson traveled 20,000 miles a year, and wrote

250,000 words a year. His extensive travels were made not only as a reporter and observer of the news, but also as one of the country's best known speakers.

Mr. Patterson was born in Rochester, Minn., on Nov. 5, 1881. He attended high school in Carlyle, Ill., and Oberlin Academy, and in 1901-2 was a student at Syracuse University. He received his B.A. degree from Oberlin College.

Following graduation he became a reporter, and later associate editor of the Lorain (Ohio) Times-Herald. Next he went to the Cleveland Plain Dealer as night city editor. In 1909 he became managing editor of the Toledo Times, but was fired a year later when he and the owner disagreed on policy.

The Toledo Blade promptly hired him as news editor. At the Blade he became managing editor in 1917, executive editor in 1920, editor in 1926, and editor-in-chief in 1946.

Mr. Patterson was initiated into Sigma Delta Chi in 1944. In 1949 at the national convention held at Dallas, Tex., he was elected national honorary president. He addressed the convention banquet on the same occasion. A year later, when the national convention was held in Miami Beach, Mr. Patterson was keynote speaker. His stirring address im-

(Continued on page 20)

## La Prensa Editor Will Address Sigma Delta Chi National Meet

By Donald B. Towles

Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz, editor and publisher of La Prensa, Argentina's leading newspaper, will speak to members attending the Sigma Delta Chi national convention in Louisville November 29.

The fighting editor returned to his native country late last year to resume control of his newspaper after spending nearly five years in exile. La Prensa was seized by the Peron government early in 1951 after repeated attacks against the former Latin dictator.



Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz, elected honorary president of Sigma Delta Chi for 1956, will return to the United States to address the Fraternity's Convention.

Peron ordered a strike which closed the newspaper in January 1951. Dr. Gainza Paz was ordered arrested on contempt of Congress charges, but he fled in exile to Uruguay and the United States where he continued his fight for freedom of the press in Argentina. His newspaper was expropriated and turned over to Peron's captive labor organization.

The seizure of La Prensa set off a fight by the free press of the world to have the paper returned to its rightful owner. Dr. Gainza Paz's family started La Prensa in 1869.

After Peron was driven from power last fall, hope was high that the Argentine press would once again become free. However the provisional government announced that La Prensa would remain under state control.

But when General Pedro E. Aramburu gained control of the shaky government, he announced that La Prensa would be returned to Dr. Gainza Paz as a free organ. Dr. Gainza Paz returned to Buenos Aires in December and restored freedom of the press.

The Argentina journalist was elected honorary president of Sigma Delta Chi last November at the national convention in Chicago.

The 1956 convention will open November 28 in Louisville and continue through December 1.

## Those Who Care

"I am deeply grateful to Sigma Delta Chi, grateful because there is such an organization as ours in America. We join in profound respect for its motives, its purposes, its ideals, its faith in the democratic way. But today journalism is in need of something more, something growing out of those very ideals. It is in need of an aristocracy of intelligence. May we give it a far better name and call it the fellowship of those who care."

From an address by Grove Patterson before the 1949 National Convention of Sigma Delta Chi

## For the Ladies

A Sigma Delta Chi's wife's decision on whether to attend the convention frequently hinges on the question "What's scheduled for us?"

Wednesday evening there is the Fraternity's own get-acquainted reception and cocktail party.

Many wives accompany their husbands to the official luncheons, dinners, and banquets each day, and take the tour. Of course there will be special entertainment for the women. Watch for the complete story in the November issue.

Registration fee for ladies is \$15.00.



## Registration

In this issue, an advance registration blank for the 1956 National Convention of Sigma Delta Chi, is printed. The dates: November 28-30, December 1.

If you register before Nov. 1 the fee is \$22.50. The fee covers (besides clerical work and many other convention expenses) your own tickets to the Wednesday evening buffet, Thursday noon luncheon, Thursday evening dinner, Friday noon luncheon, Friday evening dinner, Saturday noon luncheon, trip to Lexington and Saturday evening barbecue.

You may invite guests to the daily luncheons and dinners, but those tickets are purchasable only at the convention registration desk; no advance sale.

When you register in advance, your check will be acknowledged; but your tickets will be held for you at the Sigma Delta Chi registration desk at the Brown hotel.

If, after mailing your check, you find you cannot attend the convention, you may get a refund up until Wednesday noon, November 28. At that time all reservations cancelled, will be without refund.

After November 1 the registration fee is \$25.

## Hotel Reservations

If you haven't yet made your hotel reservations for the Sigma Delta Chi convention, do so today.

For accommodations write to the reservations manager, Brown hotel, Louisville, Kentucky, stating whether you want a single, double or twin bedded room. Besides the date of arrival, please specify the time of arrival.

## Grove Patterson

(Continued from page 19)

pressed the delegates so greatly that they elected him honorary president for another year.

One of the founders of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, he was twice its president. Honorary degrees were conferred on Mr. Patterson by the University of Toledo, Defiance College, Ohio Wesleyan University. He was an honorary trustee of Oberlin College and held many honors including those bestowed upon him from the Polish and Spanish governments.

He is survived by Mrs. Patterson, the former Ester Argue, whom he married on April 17, 1919.



The Brown Hotel, one of Louisville's major hotels, will be headquarters for the Sigma Delta Chi national convention. Delegates, members and wives will gather here on November 28 for a four day meeting of professional programs and entertainment.

## New Staff Members Announced at Iowa

Edward F. Mason, for 26 years a member of the State University of Iowa school of journalism faculty, retired from full-time teaching July 1. In mid-July he and Mrs. Mason embarked on an extended tour of Europe. He plans to return to part-time teaching next year.

He will be succeeded as head of pictorial journalism by William R. Hazard, former lecturer at the University of Wisconsin and staffer on the Milwaukee Journal, and WTMJ and WTMJ-TV stations in Milwaukee. Hazard will also teach television courses as SUI. He received his B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Wisconsin.

Harry H. Griggs will teach courses in editorial journalism at the State University of Iowa and edit the *Iowa Publisher*, monthly bulletin of the Iowa Press Association next year. Griggs has been a member of the journalism staff at Butler University, director of public relations at Wisconsin State College and a member of the wire staffs of the Ft. Wayne (Ind.) *News-Sentinel* and the Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal and Courier*. He received his B.A. and M.A. degrees from Indiana University.

Murvin H. Perry was appointed assistant to the director at the State University of Iowa School of Journalism. He was formerly on the staff of the printing and rural journalism department of South Dakota State College, and the special services division of the Veterans Administration. Perry received the B.S. from South Dakota State College, and the M.A. from the State University of Iowa.

## Personals

### About Members

John Bloskas is now manager of the publicity and tourist department of the Lower Rio Grande Valley chamber of commerce.

Masao Tsuda has resigned as secretary general of the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association, a post he has held for the past ten years.

Pat Kelly has resigned as general assignments reporter for the Augusta (Ga.) *Herald* to take the political beat on the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*.

Second Lt. Robert J. Herman, formerly of Three Oaks, Mich., recently graduated from the officers basic course at the Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, Va.

Pfc. Scott H. Brookshire of Mineral Wells, Tex., was named soldier of the month for the Ryukyus Command's Headquarters Company on Okinawa. He is a former editor of the Denton (Tex.) *Record-Chronicle*.

Elliot L. Lewis has been made head of staff public relations for the Ramo-Wooldridge Corporation, Los Angeles. He was formerly assistant to the public relations director at the Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park.

Traxel Stevens has joined the Texas State Teachers association, Austin, Tex. as managing editor of their magazine, the *Texas Outlook*.

## Chapter Activities

**DALLAS**—Dallas' Professional chapter will hold its sixth annual Newspaperman of the Year Party in the new Statler Hilton Hotel Oct. 5. The party is the chapter's big event each year. It is held the night before the State Fair of Texas opens traditionally. Newsmen from all over the state are in town then to attend the fair's press, radio and television day events, always on opening day. Highlight of the party will be the presentation of the Texas Newspaper man of 1955 award. The program will also include a short speech by a major newsmaker. Several new members of the chapter will be initiated. And variety acts and a dance orchestra for entertainment are planned. Fifty chapter members have been appointed to committees to prepare for the party.—**Sandy McCullar**

**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA**—Members of Sigma Delta Chi gathered to place the first of a series of "historic sites" markers Admission Day, on September 9, at the Monterey site where Walter Colton and Dr. Robert Baylor Semple established California's first newspaper, "The Californian," August 15, 1846. The Hon. Joseph R. Knowland, publisher of the Oakland Tribune, chairman of the State Division of Peaches and Parks, and president of the California Historical Society, made the principal address and presentation for the chapter, of which he is a member. Governor Goodwin J. Knight accepted the marker in behalf of the people of California. Col. Allen Griffin, publisher of the Monterey Peninsula Herald, and a committee headed by Phil Sinnott, chairman of the chapter's Historic Sites Committee for two years, located the exact site and made detailed plans for the plaque and its placing. It is of cast bronze and placed on a wall between Jacobson Park and the Robert Louis Stevenson House on Munra Avenue near Webster Street, a spot once occupied by the Cuartel building which served as newspaper office 110 years ago. Gray Creveling, promotion manager of the San Francisco Examiner, was president of the professional chapter when the Historic Sites project was started. A. E. Gilbert, San Francisco CNPA manager, is 1956 president of the chapter.

### Wanted: News and Articles

Each Professional chapter shall appoint a QUILL correspondent whose duty it shall be to report local Sigma Delta Chi activities to the national journal and to assist the editor when possible in obtaining professional articles for inclusion in THE QUILL. (From Art. 5, Sec. 11, SDX By-Laws.)

## 1956 NATIONAL THEME

### A Free Press—A Free World

**TRI-STATE**—Victor Riesel, racket-fighting New York labor editor who was blinded by an acid-throwing thug last spring, spoke at a dinner meeting of the Tri-State Chapter Sept. 26 in Pittsburgh. The 41-year-old Riesel, whose column appears in 193 newspapers, was initiated into Sigma Delta Chi membership while in Pittsburgh. He was accompanied by Thomas J. Coleman of New York, former chief of the Associated Press Pittsburgh Bureau. Mr. Coleman was first president of the chapter. Although he has a long and courageous record of fighting the underworld Riesel is also noted for other journalistic accomplishments, including his exposé of the brutal Communist torture and brainwashing techniques used in Korea on captured Americans. He scored a news beat by giving camp numbers and names of the 21 soldiers who originally refused repatriation.

\* \* \*

Michael G. Peterson, member of the public relations staff of Crucible Steel Company, and editor of the firm's publication, *The Steelman*, has been elected president of the Tri-State Professional Chapter. He succeeds J. Alex Zehner, assistant managing editor of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph. Other new officers include Bart Richards, publisher of the New Castle News, vice-president; Franklin S. Riley Jr., Westinghouse Corp., secretary; and Joseph H. Mader, Duquesne University, treasurer. New directors are Charles E. Pierson, the Pittsburgh Press; Stewart Townsend, the Sharpsburg Herald; Charles A. Kenny, Ketchum, MacLeod & Grove; and Riley, Robert J. Simonds, Aluminum Corporation of America, has been appointed editor of *Topics*, the Chapter's monthly news letter.—**Charles A. Kenny**

**LOS ANGELES**—Richard H. Miller, assistant general manager of the California Newspaper Publishers Association, has been elected president of the American Institute of Journalists, the Los Angeles professional chapter. Other officers installed this week were Dick Bean, publicity manager, Lockheed Aircraft Corp., and Ferdinand Mendenhall, editor and associate publisher, Van Nuys News, both elected vice-presidents. Fred C. Coonradt, associate professor of the SC School of journalism, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. New members of the board of directors include Alden C. Waite, William Best, Herbert Krauch, Daniel L. Darsie, Max Roby and Jerry Maher.—**F. B. Skeele**

### ADVANCE REGISTRATION—47TH NATIONAL CONVENTION SDX

Brown Hotel—Louisville, Kentucky—Nov. 28, 29, 30; Dec. 1, 1956

Name .....	Title .....
Firm or School .....	
Address .....	
Will you be accompanied by Wife? .....	
At what hotel will you stay? .....	
Complete Advanced Registration Package for One Member .....	\$22.50*
Complete Advance Registration Package for Your Wife .....	(\$15.00) ....
	Total \$

Taxes and tips are included in amounts shown above.  
Registrations not used will be refunded if cancelled prior to opening session.

\* After Nov. 1 the registration  
Fee will be \$25.

Make Check Payable to Sigma Delta Chi  
Send Check to 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS THIS ONE

## Sigma Delta Chi NEWS

The Sigma Delta Chi NEWS is published monthly by Sigma Delta Chi, Professional Journalistic Fraternity. Contributions should be addressed to the Editor of the Sigma Delta Chi NEWS, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. Do not address it to THE QUILL. This only delays it.

October 1956

No. 49

### Why National Newspaper Week?

By John B. Long, General Manager

*California Newspaper Publishers Association and Founder of National Newspaper Week*

Why National Newspaper Week? The answer to this question which is raised every year goes back to the depths of the notorious depression of the early 30's in the United States.

During those harrowing days the free press of America was made the whipping boy of prominent men and women in high government positions.

We were dubbed "capitalistic press" with a sneering snarl of degrading connotation. These same important officials kept telling the people the nation's editors were owned and controlled by the big advertisers, and editorial policies of American newspapers were "dictated from the counting room." Public confidence and acceptance of our hometown newspapers, like the economy of the country, hit its lowest ebb.

Suddenly, out of the nowhere into the here the Blue Eagle spread its wings as the symbol of the National Recovery Act, which was quickly adopted as the cure-all of all depressions. This plan appeared suddenly, but gave ample evidence of having been worked upon over a long period of time in advance because the program was worked out to the smallest detail, including a federal government licensing provision for every business in the country down to the smallest corner store or weekly newspaper in the great plains, rugged mountain areas, seashores, or desert. Any one could file a charge of a violation of ethics of the Blue Eagle Code and the business institution—large or tiny—thus charged would have to appear personally in Washington, D. C., to defend itself out of its meager resources against the giant prosecution machinery of the greatest government in the history of the world.

As in all cases predicated upon the greatest good for the greatest number, our newspapers went along until suddenly the officers and managers of organized newspaper associations throughout the country came to the sudden realization that the Blue Eagle was a licensing scheme by which to control the press of the country, and the war was on!

Ultimately the Blue Eagle and its

Editor:

Naturally, I found myself deeply interested in Victor Bluedorn's letter in the August issue of THE QUILL anent my earlier comments about the phonies. (THE QUILL, June, 1956.)

This seems to be one of those cases where the right hand knoweth not what the left hand doeth. I have had more mail on my comments than on any other piece in recent years. And you would be startled to know how many Sigma Delta Chi members have applauded this one passage of mine particularly.

Some of these correspondents have been kind enough to send me the rosters from their Sigma Delta Chi chapters and I am amused to discover that many of those who are no longer Professional members do indeed hold offices and act as the voice of the Fraternity in all of its local affairs. One roster, for example, shows that not only do non-professionals hold offices but that they dominate the Executive Committees. From correspondence I am led to believe that this is the case in several other cities. I am giving Vic these names of chapters so that he may turn it over to the proper sources.

Further, I'm afraid Vic is guilty of some slight inaccuracy in his letter. Under Point 2 he states that non-professionals "have no vote or voice in Fraternity affairs or can hold office." In checking the by-laws I find that he is correct about voting, holding office and acting as delegates to Conventions, but I cannot find anything whatsoever that these gentlemen have no "voice" in Fraternity affairs.

I am afraid that the Professional chapters, by and large, aren't as meticulous about their membership requirements as I would like them to be—or as Vic thinks they are.

NORMAN E. ISAACS  
(Managing Editor The Louisville Times)

codes were declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, but in the meantime several state newspaper associations in California, Pennsylvania, and Oklahoma, had started illuminating campaigns in their separate jurisdictions to convince the people that their faith in their hometown newspaper as guardian of their freedom, fighters for their right to know, and their key to better living, were still worthy of their respect and acceptance. These were so successful that seventeen years ago I made the motion at an annual convention of Newspaper Association Managers, Inc., which established as their responsibility an annual observance of National Newspaper Week during the first week of October.

The success of this endeavor is best exemplified by the fact that 56 million people spend \$3,189,000 daily in nickels and dimes for their daily newspapers, and 18 million grass roots Americans subscribe annually to their hometown weeklies. This is the highest net paid circulation of American newspapers in history, and all in spite of new competitive media in the field of mass communication.

That is the "Why" of National Newspaper Week.

## From Our Readers

Editor:

I wish to thank all the members of Sigma Delta Chi who sent generous contributions to the Heart Association Fund in Carl's memory. I have deeply appreciated all the tributes I have received from Sigma Delta Chis all over the land.

He loved the Fraternity so much and all it stands for that I doubt if Carl would have relinquished the editorship of THE QUILL if he had lived to be ninety.

Along with his Distinguished Service Citation from Beloit College I shall always value his undergraduate key, his president's key and his Wells Memorial key as my most cherished mementoes of his career.

I have been glad to crowd over a little in Carl's affections to make room for Sigma Delta Chi.

SUE KESLER (Oak Park, Ill.)

## Favorite Story Department

A favorite of mine in my journalistic log is about the late Jan Christian Smuts, a dominant personality in government of the Union of South Africa.

I was correspondent in Hollywood for *Pathfinder* (now *Town Journal*) in the days after the cessation of World War II hostilities. Africa was beginning to boil with unrest and agitation. Prime Minister Smuts zoomed into international prominence and several books were written to add to and identify his stature in that part of the world.

I received a telegram from the Washington editorial headquarters asking me to scout on a report that Smuts' life would be the subject of a full-length movie and reply by NPR on any substantiating information that I could dig up.

I began a round of the studios. No matter how I tried to explain the very mention of his name registered as "Smut" and the studio spokesmen simply threw up their hands in an explosive outburst and insisted that they had nothing to say on the subject and that I should get in touch with the Eric Johnston office.

My efforts to explain that there was a human being by that name and that he was a prominent international personage only intensified the complications.

Late that evening my survey had been completed, with all studios covered. I sent my NPR wire. "Cannot substantiate a Smuts movie."

WILLIAM RUTLEDGE III (North Hollywood, Calif.)

For each previously unpublished anecdote accepted by this department, The Sigma Delta Chi NEWS will pay \$5. Contributions must be true stories from your own experience and of a humorous nature. Contributions should be typewritten and mailed to the Sigma Delta Chi NEWS, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.



## Personals

### About Members

**Bob Tripp**, 34-year-old news director of radio station WFAA, Dallas, was recently named news director for both WFAA radio and WFAA television stations, twin facilities of the Dallas *Morning News*. Tripp, following service in World War II with an engineering outfit, exchanged a career with transit and slide rule for another with typewriter and microphone. He received his degree from the State University of Iowa in 1947. Tripp is president of the Dallas Professional chapter.

**J. Roy Moses Jr.**, former director of publicity and student publications at Schreiner Institute, Kerrville, Tex., is now director of journalism for the University of Texas Interscholastic League, Austin, Tex.

**Austin Kiplinger**, Chicago radio and television news commenorator, was elected executive vice-president of the Kiplinger organization which publishes the *Kiplinger Washington Newsletter* and *Changing Times* magazine. He is the son of W. M. Kiplinger, the founder.



Austin Kiplinger

One of the young veterans of Chicago television he has a record of several successful news shows and has narrated several award winning programs. Before going to Washington, D. C. he was heard over WMAQ, Chicago, on three daily programs. He was a director of the Chicago Professional chapter.

**Calvin Kytte** has been appointed director of public relations for Nationwide Insurance. He has been with Nationwide at its home office in Columbus, Ohio, since 1950 and for the past three years was director of public information.



Calvin Kytte

In his new position Kytte is responsible for administration of public information, community relations, policyholder relations and safety activities of Nationwide's auto, fire and life insurance companies. The companies operate in 13 Eastern states and the District of Columbia. Kytte holds a journalism degree from Emory University in Atlanta, Ga. Before joining Nationwide he was a reporter for the *Atlanta Constitution* for three years, editor-in-chief of General MacArthur's army information and education division in World War II, assistant professor of journalism at Emory, and assistant to the publisher of the *Calhoun (Ga.) Times*.

Former dean of the University of Oregon school of journalism, **George S. Turnbull**, emeritus professor, will be visiting professor this fall term in the department of journalism and communications at Stanford University. Since his



Photo courtesy Philippines Free Press, Manila

Mason Rossiter Smith, president of Sigma Delta Chi, receives in behalf of the Fraternity a bound copy of war editions of the *Morning Times* published in Cebu during the Japanese occupation of the Philippines and until the island nation was finally recaptured. Presentation was made during Smith's visit to Cebu March 5 during his visit to the Philippines on a U. S. State Department grant earlier this year.

Volume presented by Captain Cipriano A. Barba, publications officer of guerrilla units during the war and the then publisher of the *Morning Times*. In the photo Capt. Barba presents the book to Smith. Others in the photo include (l. to r.) Cebu *Daily News* Editor Napoleon Dejoras, Columnist Lina Quimat, Staff writer Hilario D. Embardo, Executive editor Ivar T. Gica and *Morning Times* Editor-Publisher Pedro Calomarde. The handfed Chandler & Price 9 x 12 platen press in the foreground was used by the *Times* in printing its wartime editions—all from handset type—in the jungle. Frequently, for lack of sufficient type, every page of the small 6" x 9" four-page paper went through the press as many as four times. The compositors would set up as much of a story as there was type available, possibly four to six column inches. This was printed, the type torn down and distributed, more news set up and printed in the same way until the paper was completed. The bound copy is now in the national Fraternity archives.

official retirement in 1947, which came after 30 years of teaching, Professor Turnbull has been active in journalism. After spending a year each at Stanford and the University of Nebraska as visiting professor, he joined the staff of *The Oregonian* and later became associate editor of the *Albany (Oregon) Democrat-Herald*. Professor Turnbull is the author of several books and innumerable articles.

**Ben Blackstock**, manager, Oklahoma Press Association, was elected president of Newspaper Association Managers, Inc., national organization of state, regional and national newspaper association executives, at the 33rd annual NAM meeting at Hotel Greystone. Blackstock succeeds **Theodore A. Serrill**, general manager, Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association.

**Vern Scofield**, manager, Nebraska Press Association, was elected vice-president, and **William F. Canfield**, secretary-manager, Inland Daily Press Association, secretary-treasurer. Directors elected were **William A. Bray**, Missouri Press Association; **Jack Beisner**, Alabama Press Association, and **William Long**, Colorado Press Association.

**Ray Hornback**, 1956 graduate of the University of Kentucky is now director of publicity and publications and instructor at Morehead (Ky.) State College.

**Martin Cohen**, 1956 University of Miami graduate, was recently appointed

sports editor of the Hollywood *Sun-Tattler*, Hollywood, Fla.

**Richard E. Hodges Jr.**, has been appointed public relations director of Liller, Neal and Battle, advertising and public relations agency of Atlanta and New York. He is a former member of the *Atlanta Constitution* news staff.

**Henry L. Alsmeyer Jr.**, joined the faculty of the Presbyterian Pan-American school which has opened at Kingsville, Texas and will teach journalism. He is a former staffer for the *Corpus Christi Caller-Times*.

Second Lt. **Thomas J. Fleming** of Oakdale, L. I., N. Y., and former editor with the Moore publishing company graduated from the field artillery basic course at the Artillery and Guided Missile Center, Fort Sill, Okla.

Second Lt. **James D. Russell** of Parma, Ohio is in the troop duty phase of active duty under the reserve forces at Fort Riley, Kan. He was employed by the Cleveland Electric Illuminating company before entering the army.

**Please!**  
Let us know when you  
change your address.  
**Thanks!!**

## New Members Welcomed to Sigma Delta Chi

The following journalists have been accepted as fulfilling the requirements of membership in Sigma Delta Chi and have been elected as members by the National Executive Council.

John Morrill Day Jr., Director of News Broadcasts, WHDH, Boston; Newscaster, WBZ-TV, Boston, Needham, Mass.

Donald Campbell Wilder, City Editor, Quincy (Mass.) *Patriot Ledger*, Braintree, Mass.

Wilford D. McGlasson, Managing Editor, Culver City (Calif.) *Star-News*, Redondo Beach, Calif.

Howard Franklyn Skidmore, Director of Public Relations, Chesapeake & Ohio RR, Shaker Heights, Ohio.

Cornelius Francis Hurley, State House Correspondent and Chief Political Writer, West Newton, Mass.

Christian J. Kowitz Jr., Sports Editor, Corvallis (Ore.) *Gazette-Times*, Corvallis, Oregon.

George Thurston Herrick, Sports Editor, San Diego (Calif.) *Evening Tribune*, San Diego, Calif.

John Raymond Murphy, Sports Editor, San Diego (Calif.) *Union*, San Diego, Calif.

Robert Edmund Nichols, Sunday Editor, San Diego (Calif.) *Union*, San Diego, Calif.

Guy Theodore Ryan, City Editor, San Diego (Calif.) *Evening Tribune*, San Diego, Calif.

Leonard S. Smith, Vice President and General Manager, William Kostka & Associates, Denver, Colorado.

Henry A. Guerra Jr., Newscaster, San Antonio, Texas.

Aubrey N. Kline, Director Public Relations, Pearl Brewing Co., San Antonio, Texas.

Walter Lehmann, Editor, American Classified Advertising Managers, San Antonio (Tex.) *Express*, San Antonio, Texas.

Paul David Thompson, Columnist, San Antonio (Tex.) *Express*, San Antonio, Texas.

Albert E. Clark, Chief, Washington Bureau *Wall Street Journal*, Falls Church, Va.

Richard J. Davis, Correspondent, Washington Bureau, *Newsweek Magazine*, Falls Church, Va.

Clyde C. Hall, Public Information Officer, National Science Foundation, Garrett Park, Maryland.

Arthur F. Hermann, Executive Editor,

## Personals

### About Members

Captain Allen R. Robertson has been assigned to head the office of information services at Webb Air Force Base, Texas, reporting directly from a tour of duty in the European theatre.

G. J. Advani is back home in Bombay, India, after a three year stay in the United States. He received an A.M. from Syracuse University and worked for the *Syracuse Post-Standard*.

William E. Porter, head of magazine journalism at the State University of Iowa, will direct a study of education and communication for the Educational Policies Commission in Washington, D. C., next year.

Soren A. Toroian is public relations representative for the Missouri Kansas-Texas railroad with headquarters in St. Louis, and also serves as associate editor for the *Katy* employees magazine.

Washington Bureau, *International News Service*, Silver Spring, Md.

Frank Holeman, Reporter, Washington Bureau, New York *Daily News*, Washington, D. C.

Coleman B. Jones, Night Editor, Washington Bureau, New York *Herald Tribune*, Washington, D. C.

Clark R. Mollenhoff, Correspondent, Washington Bureau, Des Moines (Ia.) *Register & Tribune*, Washington, D. C.

Cabell B. H. Phillips, Correspondent, Washington Bureau, Sunday Dept., New York *Times*, Washington, D. C.

Royden McBride Stewart, Managing Editor, F-D-C Reports, Arlington, Va.

Robert Kevin Walsh, Reporter, Washington *Evening Star*, Washington, D. C. Hilbert Norman Black, Chief Police Reporter, Cleveland (Ohio) *Press*, Cleveland, Ohio.

George Triff Jr., Business Editor, Peoria (Ill.) *Journal Star*, Peoria, Ill.

Julian Joseph Smith, Editor of *The Dealer*, North Pekin, Ill.

Warren G. Reynolds, Editor of *Keynotes*, East Peoria, Ill.

Robert Jean Nelson, Reporter, Peoria (Ill.) *Journal Star*, Pekin, Illinois.

David William Meister Jr., Director of Public Relations, Bradley University, Peoria, Ill.

Edward Michael Lembeck, City Hall Reporter, Peoria (Ill.) *Journal Star*, Peoria, Ill.

Robert William Gerstacker, House Organ Editor, *Spirit*, North Pekin, Ill.

Milton Homer Bartel, Photo Editor for Caterpillar Tractor Co. publications, East Peoria, Ill.

Willard Cyril Worcester, Vice President and General Manager Central Newspapers, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.

Frank Sidney Watson, Night Editor, *King Features Syndicate*, Cleveland, Ohio.

Edwin A. Vorpe, Director of Photography, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Shaker Heights, Ohio.

Robert Francis Sullivan, Copyreader, Cleveland *Press*, South Euclid, Ohio.

Josef Kaspar Schmidt, State Editor, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, East Cleveland, Ohio.

Thomas Edward Peoples, Picture Editor, NEA Service, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.

Thomas James Kennedy, Copyreader, Cleveland *Press*, Cleveland, Ohio.

## LINES OF THE TIMES

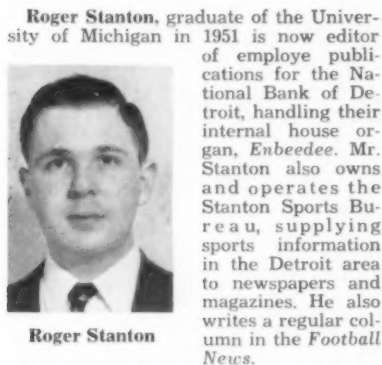


"Thanks for the scoop on these birth announcements."

## Personals

### About Members

When sending personals to the *Sigma Delta Chi NEWS* be sure to identify yourself as a member of Sigma Delta Chi. Only releases bearing this information can be used.



Roger Stanton

Roger Stanton, graduate of the University of Michigan in 1951 is now editor of employee publications for the National Bank of Detroit, handling their internal house organ, *Enbeedee*. Mr. Stanton also owns and operates the Stanton Sports Bureau, supplying sports information in the Detroit area to newspapers and magazines. He also writes a regular column in the *Football News*.

Gene Burd is now a reporter for the Kansas City *Star*. Since graduation from UCLA he has taken work at the State University of Iowa, serving as a research assistant on the international press and as continuity writer for WSUI in Iowa City. More recently he served with the Army in Germany as newspaper editor for the 264th Field Artillery Battalion.

Seymour I. Glick, 1954 graduate of the Ohio State University, was recently promoted to first lieutenant at Fort Sill, Okla., where he is assigned to Headquarters of the Artillery and Guided Missile Center as chief of the radio and television section.

Pvt. Richard S. Israel is in Europe and has been assigned as a member of the 6th Infantry Regiment in Berlin. He is a 1953 graduate of the University of California and was a copy editor for the San Francisco *Chronicle* before entering service.

Lt. Kenneth F. Rystrom Jr., recently arrived in Korea and is now a member of the 24th Infantry Division, first U. S. unit to fight in the Korean conflict. Now a unit commander, Rystrom graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1954 and the University of California in 1955.

Roger Simmons has been appointed managing editor of the *Newberry* (S. C.) *Observer*. He has been on the staff since 1952 and has served as advertising manager, staff photographer, and columnist. Simmons, native of Macon, Georgia is a graduate of the University of Georgia school of journalism.

Two honorary degrees have been conferred recently on John Cowles, president and publisher of the *Minneapolis Star and Tribune*. Cowles was cited by Harvard as "a servant of education and a journalist with a public conscience." He was one of 12 leaders in varied fields honored at Harvard. The honorary degree of doctor of humane letters was conferred on Cowles by Coe College, when he delivered the commencement address at the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, school.

Wendell C. Phillippi, 37-year-old assistant managing editor of the *Indianapolis News*, is the nation's second youngest National Guard general. He has been promoted from colonel to brigadier general. Phillippi, former chief of staff of the 38th Indiana Infantry Division, was president of the National Guard Association of Indiana from 1952 to 1955. He is assistant di-

vision commander.

He joined the *News* staff after graduation from Indiana University, where he had been editor of the *Indiana Daily Student*. He served in the Army in World War II 4½ years and received the Purple Heart, the Silver Star, Bronze Star with oak leaf cluster, and seven campaign stars. He returned to the *News* in 1945 as state editor, served as city editor, and was named assistant managing editor in 1952.

Arthur E. King has been elected vice president of Television Editorial Corporation, publishers of *Television Age*, it was announced recently. King is editor of the publication. He went to work on the *Tulsa Tribune* after attending Denison University in Ohio. From the *Tulsa Tribune* he transferred to the *Twin City Sentinel* in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. When Gordon Gray, later Secretary of the Army and at present President of the University of North Carolina, bought out the Winston-Salem papers, King was named managing editor of the *Journal*, a post he held for seven years. During the war he was "drafted" by Byron Price, head of the Office of Censorship, to serve as his assistant in the press and radio department. After the war, King joined *Broadcasting-Television* as managing editor. He held the position as top editorial executive of the magazine until his resignation to join *Television Age* on July 1, 1954.

Louis J. Kramp, chief of the *Associated Press* Bureau at Detroit for the last three years, became a general executive in the AP General Office in New York July 30. The announcement was made by Frank J. Starzel, AP General Manager. Clement P. Brossier, Chief of the AP Bureau at Little Rock for the last four years, has succeeded Kramp at Detroit. Kramp joined the *Associated Press* at Springfield, Ill., in 1942 and later was with AP Bureaus at Chicago and Indianapolis before coming to Detroit. He is a member of the Detroit Professional chapter.



Louis Kramp

Arthur King

## Resignations

The following members have resigned their membership in Sigma Delta Chi under Article 4, Section 7 of the Fraternity's Constitution.

Alfred C. Gent, Publisher, *Fredonia Censor*, Fredonia, New York; Clarence Daniel Batchelor, Editor *Cartoonist*, New York *Daily News*, Deep River, Conn.; Joseph Hasson Creighton, Legislative and Press Agent for Michigan Manufacturers Assn., Lansing, Mich.; James O. Monroe, Sr., Publisher, *Collinsville Herald*, Collinsville, Ill.; Charles H. Brown, Assistant Prof., Penn State College, State College, Pa.; Alan John Villiers, Author, Magazine Writer, Lecturer, New York, N. Y.; Harold Napier Moore, Editorial Director, Maclean-Hunter Publications, Toronto, Ont., Canada; Ray Otis Osborne, Staff correspondent, *Dallas Morning News*, Austin, Texas; Larry L. Mulay, City Editor, City News Bureau, Chicago, Ill.; Edward C. Davis, Business Manager, *Beaumont Enterprise & Journal*, Beaumont, Texas; James H. Allison, V-P Wichita Falls *Times Record*, Wichita Falls, Texas; William Barton Morrison, Reporter, Fort Worth *Press*, Fort Worth, Texas; Edward Aitchison, City Editor, *Miami Herald*, Miami, Florida; Arch R. Dunlap, Columnist, *St. Petersburg Times*, St. Petersburg, Fla.; John L. Brumm, Retired Professor, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Theodore P. Burton, Treas., David C. Bell Investment Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Rutherford Poats, Chief Correspondent, UP, Tokyo, Japan; Willard Johnson, Wire Editor, *Peoria Star*, Peoria, Illinois; Jay P. Barrington, Sports caster, WDAF-TV Kansas City *Star* Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Paul M. Gould, Editor and Manager, *Lee's Summit Journal*, Lee's Summit, Mo.; Philip W. Swain, Chief Editor, *Power Magazine*, Riverside, Conn.; David D. Newsom, Publisher, *Walnut Creek Courier-Journal*, Walnut Creek, Calif.; James S. Crawford, Public Relations Director, University of San Francisco, San Francisco, Calif.

## Obituaries

HUGH V. FITZPATRICK (ND-Pr-'51), passed away in June after being ill with leukemia for eight months.

JOHN B. T. CAMPBELL (SoCf-Pr-'44), died suddenly July 27 of a heart attack.

AL E. SHARP (Ga-Pr-'48), died August 8 of cerebral thrombosis in a private hospital in Atlanta, Ga.

NORRIS D. HEINEMAN (Neb-'53), July 13, 1956.

MAYNARD A. SCHWERDLIN (NU-'42), June 23, 1956.

T. N. GREER JR. (IaS-'52), January 20, 1956.

HARLAN G. PALMER (SoCf-Pr-'36), July 25, 1956.

PAUL C. WOODS (Ia-Pr-'51).

HARRY ZIMMERMAN (OhS-'38).

VERNON K. RICHARDS (OhS-'21).

GROVE PATTERSON (Wis-Pr-'44). See page 19.

Lt. Col. F. Russell Alexander is assigned to the Pacific Transportation Terminal Command, Fort Mason, Calif. as special assistant to the public information officer.



# The Book Beat

By DICK FITZPATRICK

**E**X-United Press staffer and now New York University journalism professor Hillier Kriehbaum has written a new textbook called **"Facts in Perspective: The Editorial Page and News Interpretation"** (Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J., \$5.50).

Kriehbaum, after making a strong plea that readers need more than straight news, gives a short history of the development of the editorial in American journalism. He next analyzes editorial writing and then begins a chapter by chapter exposition on how to write editorials, where to get ideas and information for editorials and a description of the various types of editorials. He discusses various aspects of editorial policies and the editorial page.

After a discussion of the columnist, three chapters are devoted to interpretive reporting and includes a discussion of news magazines and weekly news summaries. He devotes a chapter to style as well as qualifications and the background needed for commenting on the news. This well-

indexed 527-page book includes reproductions of editorial pages from a number of leading papers. Professor Kriehbaum cites *THE QUILL* five times in his book.

It is very interesting that the title for this journalism text comes from a speech by President Eisenhower. Professor Kriehbaum gives the following quotation from the President's speech before the American Newspaper Publishers Association in April, 1954:

"But a free press can discharge its responsibility to free people only by giving all the facts in balance. Facts in perspective are vital to valid citizen judgments. . . . Knowledge of the facts and of their interrelationships is more than ever essential to the solution of human problems. I know that to present the facts in perspective is a difficult task."

**N**EWSMEN should be interested in **"Communism, Conformity, and Civil Liberties: A Cross-Section of the Nation Speaks Its Mind"** (Doubleday & Co., Inc., Garden City, N. Y., \$4.00). This book gives the results of the same questionnaire given to a cross section of the American people by the two leading poll organizations in the United States (Gallup and NORC).

From a research point of view it is interesting that the results obtained by both organizations, each interviewing 2,500 people, were fairly similar. But what the book really does is to throw light on how the American public has reacted to the communism scare in the United States. The book should be required reading for editorial writers and political reporters.

**P**OLITICAL developments during the past five years are reviewed by magazine writer Richard H. Rovere in **"Affairs of State: The Eisenhower Years"** (Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, New York, \$4.50). Much of the book has appeared as articles in *The New Yorker* and *The Reporter*.

The author has selected articles which deal to a large extent with the foreign policies of the Eisenhower administration and on the activities of Senator McCarthy. He has included articles that have stood the test of time. Where necessary, Rovere has supplied background information which at the time was common knowl-

edge but which today people may have forgotten. This 390-page work of current affairs reporting also discusses many national figures.

Leo A. Lerner, Chicago community newspaper publisher, has collected his best pieces and presented them in **"The Itch of Opinion"** (Americana House, Publishers, Chicago, 1956). The book includes a foreword by Carl Sandburg who says "The author seems to be one of those rich Americans whose chief possessions no turn of fate can take away." This book is a collection of eighty-two brief essays on a wide variety of subjects.

**J**OSEPH F. DINNEEN, veteran crime reporter for the *Boston Globe*, describes the growth and operation of a crime syndicate in **"Underworld U.S.A."** (Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, New York, \$3.75). This book, which tells of the career of Fingers Tolland, sheds light on a current American problem.

The New American Home Library of World Literature (501 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.) continues to publish excellent non-fiction paper-back books. Among some of the recent Mentor (35 and 50 cents) books are **"New World Writing, No. 9,"** a collection of fiction, drama, poetry and criticism; DeTocqueville **"Democracy in America"** and Robert Downs **"Books That Change the World."** This latter work discusses the effect of Hitler's **"Mein Kampf,"** Darwin's **"Origin of Species,"** Stowe's **"Uncle Tom's Cabin,"** and Freud's **"Interpretation of Dreams"** on human history.

Recent additions to the Mentor religious classic series are the **"Sayings of Confucius"** and **"The Teachings of Buddha."**

Two additions have been published in the Mentor series on philosophy. The 17th century philosophers Bacon, Hobbes, Galileo, Spinoza and others are covered in **"The Age of Reason,"** and 18th century philosophers including Locke, Voltaire and Hume, are included in **"The Age of Enlightenment."**

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